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**COMMENT OF THE DAY**

**Co-existence**

THERE is a fashion in phrases as in everything else. And in the international field one of the fashionable phrases at the moment is "peaceful co-existence." The suggestion is repeated and repeated that this is the central issue in world politics; and in a sense it is. The peaceful co-existence of states and of people is, or should be, the prime object of all diplomacy, especially at any time there is international tension and danger of war. But the suggestion which is so repeatedly made today is that the Soviet Union since the death of Stalin is urging the possibility of and the need for peaceful co-existence of the Communist and non-Communist worlds; and the so-called "imperialist" powers reject the doctrine. But what in fact is this doctrine of the possibility of the peaceful co-existence of states with two different economic systems and ideologies? What do the Communists mean when they use the term? Do they only mean co-existence without actual armed conflict? Or what Mr Eden once called true peace and understanding, the cessation of the cold war? And do they regard peaceful co-existence as something which can be permanent or as merely a passing and temporary phase? The doctrine of the need for peaceful co-existence is no new one. It derives from Lenin's teachings on the tactical principles of Communism. And both he and Stalin were perfectly frank in admitting that they regarded it as a temporary and tactical expedient. At the same time both had insisted time and again that tactics must change in accordance with the circumstances of the moment. The object of Russian strategy is to gain time; to demoralise the enemy and to accumulate forces in order to assume the offensive.

THIS then is the doctrine of peaceful co-existence as laid down in the canonical writings of Leninism-Stalinism. Is there any reason to think that Malenkov and Molotov mean anything different? The mere fact that they use the classic phrase of the masters is in itself significant. What deductions can be drawn? Not of course that we must reject the idea of peace as the ultimate goal as it is bound to be our purpose. British policy in this field is to establish all agreements on the basis of co-existence free from the fear of war. It may not be true peace, but it would be far better than the present atmosphere. This policy accepts and aims at the goal of peaceful co-existence which is not identical with a policy of appeasement. At the same time all the people of the free world need to be on guard as in so many other cases the Communists use words in a highly specialised sense. When they speak of peaceful co-existence they think of it as a temporary phase, dictated by considerations of strategy. Yet history is full of examples of phrases which, though expected to be temporary, have proved durable. Russian interests have more than once proved stronger than the Communist doctrine in the moulding of policy. It may prove it in this case and there can be no question where the interests of the Soviet people lie. Sir Winston Churchill summed it up when he said: "I am of the opinion that we ought to have a real good try at peaceful co-existence though anyone can see that it does not solve all problems, but time accompanied by vigilance may provide a different situation from the one so full of peril, so gloom-ridden, as the one in which we live."

**WESTERN PLAN GIVEN TO MOLOTOV**

**Hopes Of A Cease-Fire By Monday**

Geneva, July 15.

France and Britain completed their final terms for an Indo-China "peace with honour" settlement and presented it to the Communists tonight.

The conditions were drawn up by the French Premier, M. Pierre Mendes-France, and the British Foreign Secretary, Mr Anthony Eden, who are both confident of arranging a cease-fire by Monday night, the French leader's self-set deadline.

They did so without active U.S. assistance but with tacit approval gained during the Paris Big Three talks. Then they informed the Foreign Ministers of the three Indo-China states.

Mr Eden presented the terms to Mr Molotov at a meeting at the British delegation chief's villa at 7 p.m. after which Mr Molotov dined as M. Mendes-France's guest.

M. Mendes-France was accompanied to the dinner by M. Guy la Chambre, Minister for the Associated States, M. Jean Chauvel, French Ambassador to Bern, M. Guy de la Tournelle, political director of the French Foreign Office, and M. George Boris, M. Mendes-France's personal adviser.

Mr Molotov was accompanied by the deputy Foreign Minister, Vasily Kouznetsov, the Soviet Ambassador to France, S. A. Vinogradov, and the Director of the Soviet Foreign Office's European Department A. A. Lavrichev.

M. Mendes-France is now carrying on an intensive round of conversations, which are following each other without a halt.

In all this, he has the support of Mr Anthony Eden, and the residences of the two Western diplomats have become the chief centres of diplomatic activity.

Mr Eden and Mr Molotov agreed today that the present method of private conversations should be continued. The only other possibility is that a meeting of the nine powers concerned will be held on Saturday, though this may not take place before Sunday.

**15 PRIVATE TALKS**

Meanwhile, experts are working on a number of documents, which might be signed at the same time as the agreements on Laos and Cambodia. At least 15 private talks between Ministers took place today, although the one formal meeting was the meeting between M. Molotov and M. Mendes-France.

Some of the most interesting of the other talks which have been held were those which brought together the Vietnamese chief delegate, Tran Van Do, and M. Mendes-France, and later, Mr Anthony Eden, and the Vietnamese Minister was informed of the results of the Paris talks with U.S. Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles, as well as of those M. Mendes-France had with Pham Van Dong, the Vietnamese delegation leader, on Monday and Tuesday.

For the first time, the Laotian delegate, Phouli Sannikone, has conferred with the French Premier. He had earlier seen M. Guy la Chambre, the French Minister for the Associated States. It was understood that the military committee on Laos had run into more difficulties than that on Cambodia. The shadow of the so-called "resistance Government" of Pathet Lao still hovers over the negotiations.

In the midst of all this activity, India's special envoy, Mr Krishna Menon, has been busy. He conferred over dinner with the Communist Chinese Premier, Mr Chou En-lai tonight.

**GUARANTEES**

The inclusion of the Colombo powers in any system of guarantees of the future of Southeast Asia and of the agreements which might emerge

**His Airship Of The Future**



**Millionaire's Widow Accused Of Forgery Allegedly Stole Paintings From Anthony Eden's Relative**

Schlosswil, Switzerland, July 15.

Mrs Guinness, 68-year-old Italian born widow of an Irish millionaire, was accused here today of obtaining \$47,000 (about £17,000 sterling) insurance money by presenting false evidence.

She was also accused of forgery by selling an oil painting and offering it as her own property and attempting the same offence with two engravings.

Mrs Guinness was formerly Princess Marie di Mignano. She did not appear in court but sent a certificate of ill health.

She also faced three other counts.

One alleged theft from Mr Robert Eden, a relative of the British Foreign Secretary, of 8,000 Swiss francs (about £2,000 sterling), including two engravings, an oil painting, an antique armchair, one Louis XV portrait, six silk napkins and others.

Mrs Guinness is at the villa of her son by a former marriage.

**PRESIDENT'S RULING**

After the charge had been heard, Mrs Guinness's lawyer challenged the right of a Mrs Von Allshofen to have a lawyer present as the defence maintained that Mrs Von Allshofen had withdrawn similar charges. The President ruled that Mrs Von Allshofen had never withdrawn the charges but had only pressed them when she had learned the full value of the goods alleged to have been taken by Mrs Guinness.

Princess Piercy, sister of Mrs Guinness, was then called to give evidence about the two engravings and the oil painting, alleged to have been taken from Mr Eden's house to a Swiss antique dealer.

Speaking in French, she said she had often taken packages of her own and her sister's goods to the dealer but had no idea what was in her sister's packages.

**ALL SENT TO HERSELF**

She said the receipts from the dealer had all been sent to herself.

The President of the Court then read a statement alleged to have been made to the police by Mrs Guinness admitting

Herr Albert Simon, the well-known German Airship and aviation designer who is 72 years of age, is planning the airship of the future. It is of a frameless non-rigid construction, but is designed to come down on the sea instead of on an airfield.

Herr Simon was concerned in the construction and operation of the world-famous Zeppelins—and says that the United States Air Traffic organizations are interested in his plans, but at the moment he can only work on models.

He hopes that the time is now not far distant when he can construct actual airships under his own plans. — Express Photo.

**Republican Move To Save McCarthy**

Washington, July 15.

The powerful Senate Republican Policy Committee voted unanimously today to try to block Senator Ralph Flanders' attempt to strip Senator Joseph McCarthy of his Senate Investigating Committee chairmanship.

The vote was announced by the chairman, Senator Homer Ferguson, after a hastily-called meeting of the 11-member Committee, composed of all top Republican leaders in the Senate. Senator Flanders (Republican) has said he will make his move next Tuesday.

Senator Ferguson said the policy group, after polling absent members, unanimously adopted a resolution which authorizes the Senate Republican leader, William Knowland, to offer a motion to table any move to force a Senate vote on matters involving organization and operation of the Senate.

**AIMED AT HIM**

While the resolution did not mention Senator Flanders directly, it was aimed solely at him—and he interpreted it in this way.

"I'm not surprised," he told a reporter. He said he had not decided whether to meet the issue head-on or to try some other action, such as a motion of censure against Senator McCarthy which would not involve "Senate organization and operation."

Senator Knowland said on Wednesday, when Senator Flanders announced his decision to act on Tuesday, that he would offer a motion to put aside the Flanders proposal. — United Press.

London, July 15.

The death of Mr Cecil Hunt, former literary editor of the Daily Mail, was announced today. He was known in the English-speaking world as the author of "collecting" schoolboys' homework. He published several volumes of them. — China News Service.

**WANTED TO SEE GIRL FRIEND ON SHORE, SO:**

**Young Seamen Disabled Ship's Steering Gear**

Bristol, England, July 15.

Two 18-year-old British seamen risked the loss of their ship and its £1 million cargo because they wanted to stay in a British Columbia port to see a girl, it was alleged in a magistrate's court here today.

The ship was saved just in time by a boy apprentice who overheard them plotting and reported their plans, it was said.

Robert Edmonds and Charles Martin faced three charges concerning the removal of a connecting pin from the 5,385-ton, motor ship Trelevan at New Westminster, British Columbia.

They were accused of stealing the pin, endangering the ship on May 31 by removing it from the steering gear, and of conspiring to delay the sailing of the ship. The prosecution said the ship, an ocean going tramp steamer, was lying in the Fraser River, at New Westminster, ready to sail on the evening of May 31 with a valuable cargo. She came from Yokohama.

The two seamen went ashore that evening and met a girl at a dance hall who attracted both of them.

They decided they would like to see more of her and began discussing ways of delaying their ship's departure. They had apparently discussed the same question in Yokohama as they had also wanted to stay there a little longer.

**MAKE IT USELESS**

It was then decided to remove a pin from the steering gear which would make it useless and cause substantial delay. They had not done this in Yokohama because they realised they were in a dangerous anchorage there.

The prosecution added that an apprentice, Richard Thomas, standing on a wood pile nearby in the darkness heard the two seamen talking about delaying the ship. Something had been said that made him realise they had already interfered with the ship in some way.

The apprentice went to the bridge and reported that the steering gear was out of action

just as orders were being given to cast off. The prosecution said according to the Trelevan's captain, the ship would have been helpless on the river with a five-knot ebb tide flowing. The ship would have drifted onto a nearby sandbank and capsized. There might have been serious loss of life. Edmonds and Martin were committed for trial to Bristol quarter sessions on all three charges. They reserved their defence. — Reuters.

**Tass Says:**

**Dulles Tried To Torpedo Geneva Talks**

Moscow, July 15.

Tass, the Soviet official news agency tonight accused Mr John Foster Dulles of trying to "torpedo" the Geneva conference "just at the moment when it is on the threshold of adopting a joint decision on the restoration of peace" in Indo-China.

The Tass statement was in line with other optimistic references in the Soviet press on the prospects of Geneva and quoted the Soviet delegation's viewpoint that "separate negotiations" in Paris "represent an unconcealed act directed to hinder the reaching of agreement on the establishment of peace in Indo-China."

"Methods adopted by American diplomacy cannot be regarded as acceptable in the solution of international problems," Tass said. — Reuters.

**U.S. Vote Against Red China**

Washington, July 15.

The United States House of Representatives today unanimously put itself on record as being opposed to admission of Communist China to the United Nations.

It passed by a roll call vote of 381 to nil a resolution reiterating its previously expressed position and support of the President "in his expressed determination to use all means to prevent such representation."

The resolution was simply a demonstration of how the Chamber felt about Communist China and since it was a House resolution only and not a joint House-Senate recommendation it would not require Senate action.

But the Senate Foreign Relations Committee when it approved the \$2,100,000,000 foreign aid authorization bill on Monday inserted a provision putting the Senate on record against the Communists in China.

The House resolution carefully avoided any reference to what action should be taken if Communist China was admitted to the United Nations over United States objections. The House Foreign Affairs Committee which sponsored the resolution said it wanted to draw attention to the fact that the United States should have been watchful of the situation in China.

**Turkey Asked To Explain**

Athens, July 15.

Greece and Yugoslavia are to ask Turkey to explain its reason for holding up the signing of the Balkan military alliance, an authoritative source said here today.

He said the two countries found Turkey's attitude "puzzling." Foreign Ministers of the three countries were to have met and signed the pact on Wednesday. A joint communiqué issued last night said the meeting had been put off because preparatory work had not been completed.

The reason for the delay is has been suggested. It is the illness of Mr Adnan Menemeci, Turkish Prime Minister, who is expected to return to Ankara tomorrow. But according to Greek officials here, the meeting was postponed because of the illness of the Turkish Prime Minister. — Reuters.

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LATEST BRITISH PICTURE NEWS

## Disarmament Conference

### Doomed To Failure Right From The Beginning

London, July 15.  
Records published today of the secret London disarmament conference here in May and June show that right from the start the conference was deadlocked over the timing of the establishment of an effective control system — the question on which it broke down.

Records of 17 of the 19 secret meetings show that the positions of East and West underwent little change during the meetings.

In accordance with a conference decision full records of the discussions were published here today and presented as a Government blue book to Parliament. No records were published of two restricted sessions on June 8 and 11.

## GRAZIANO RESIGNS

Rome, July 15.  
Former Marshal Rodolfo Graziano, president of the Italian neo-Fascist movement, and one of its founders, has resigned, it was announced here tonight.

In a letter to the national secretary of the neo-Fascist Italian social movement, August 10, Graziano said that because he was a firm believer and supporter of EDC he could not remain at the head of a party which would not vote for a European Defence Community unless a settlement were reached on the Trieste dispute with Yugoslavia. — France-Press.

The conference was attended by representatives of the United States, France, Russia, Canada and Britain.

The Western position, finally formalized in an Anglo-French paper supported by the United States and Canada, proposed phased disarmament ending in prohibition of atomic weapons. Completion of each phase was dependent on establishment of effective control.

The Soviet Government throughout proposed simultaneous prohibition of atomic weapons and establishment of control.

On June 17, at the end of the conference, the chief British delegate, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Minister of State, recalled that at the start of discussions, the Soviet delegation was asked if it agreed that establishment of control must precede prohibition of atomic weapons.

Mr. Lloyd said: "If at the very beginning of the discussion of that question we had a clear and unequivocal answer in the affirmative from the Soviet Union, there would have been a real prospect of agreement. In fact the answer has been a consistent 'no' from the Soviet Union."

Commenting on Soviet insistence on simultaneous prohibition and international control, the chief American delegate, Ambassador Morehead Patterson, said on June 15: "In short, to sum up there is nothing new in the whole Soviet approach. It has all the ominous implications of all previous Soviet approaches. Make a pledge without safeguards." The records show that at times exchanges between Mr. Malik and Mr. Patterson became bitter.

**ATOMIC POOL**  
On May 14, Mr. Patterson interpreted a statement by the chief Soviet delegate Mr. Jakob Malik, Soviet Ambassador to Britain, as meaning the Soviet Government was willing to continue discussions on President Eisenhower's proposal for an atomic pool for peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Mr. Malik said: "The Soviet Government constantly pursuing its policy of peace has expressed its readiness to take part in negotiations with the United States on the proposal made by President Eisenhower."

Mr. Patterson replied: "I am very grateful to you, Mr. Malik, for having cleared up for me a misapprehension that I fear I have received from the press to the effect that Mr. Molotov had rejected our President's very brilliant plan for the use of atomic energy for industrial purposes, the so-called atom pool." — Reuter.

## ISRAELIS ANNOYED

Jerusalem, July 15.  
The Israeli delegation told today's meeting of the Mixed Armistice Commission here that its failure to condemn Jordan on the three-day flare-up in Jerusalem last month only strengthened Israel's view of the ineffectiveness of the Commission's work.

The complaint came after the Commission's Chairman, Major-General Yagor Ben-Ner, United Nations Chief Truce Supervisor in Palestine, abstained from voting on both countries' charges.

Observers believed the result of the meeting squashed all hope that Israel would lift her boycott in force since March of the Commission's meetings.

Israel agreed to take part in this meeting though she emphasized that she would still not participate in the Commission's normal work. — Reuter.

## CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS BILL

Washington, July 15.  
The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives approved and sent to the full house today a bill to strip citizenship rights from people convicted of conspiring to overthrow the Government by force or violence.

At the same time it formally rejected two administration anti-subversive measures which would give the Government authority to bar suspected spies and subversives from defense plants and dissolve Communist-led unions and organizations. — Reuter.

## Mother Follows Cubs



Syrian brown bear Minnie keeps a watchful eye on her cub as she follows close behind them while they take a stroll in the spring sunshine at London Zoo. They were born to Minnie and Father Pickles on January 18. — Reuterphoto.

## Indo-China Armistice Poses Problems For Economists

By Robert Boulay

Geneva, July 16.  
Economic experts of both East and West are studying ways of solving the problems which would follow an Indo-China armistice.

It is hoped to regulate economic relations between the Communist and non-Communist areas of Vietnam pending a full political settlement.

Indo-China economic problems have already been touched on in private meetings between ministers at the nine-nation peace talks here—namely by Mr. Phan Van Dong, Vietnamese Deputy Premier, who has Mr. Phan Anh, Minister of Industry and Commerce, as a senior member of his delegation.

There are important French controlled coalmines, textile mills and cement works in North Vietnam, most of which is bound to go to the Vietnam in an armistice agreement.

Under certain conditions, it is believed, the Vietnam would be prepared to allow these French industries to operate as at present. It would also be in the interests of the Vietnamese economy, because much of the raw materials for certain industries must come from non-Communist countries.

**LIMITED AID**  
It is also believed that economic aid from Russia and China will necessarily be relatively limited because of their own internal demands.

For the non-Communist part of Vietnam a Western economic programme is envisaged in which France, the United States and members of the Commonwealth Colombo plan would all have a part.

But the Bao Dai Government of Vietnam has already made clear that it wants to receive any outside aid directly and not through France.

The Vietnamese are also suspicious that promises of aid—particularly from France—might be designed to help persuade them to agree to unpopular ceasefire terms.

**WESTERN VIEW**  
The Western view, however, is that economic aid will help prevent the Vietnam from a sweeping victory when elections to a unified Government are held.

Many grave economic problems are involved—among them communications and the two

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## WHEN DOG BITES MAN... by GILES



The Queen's Welsh corgi, Susan, has bitten a Grenadier Guardsman in the ankle. Now while there is apparently no penalty for corgis who bite Guardsmen, the punishment for Guardsmen who say "Ouch" on duty is pretty stiff. So the Guardsman stood his ground as if nobody had bitten him at all. News of this fascinating little game of Susan's quickly spread to the rest of the doggie world.

## WHAT LIVES ON MARS?

This month Mars is closer to the earth than at any other time since 1939. Is there life on the planet? Scientists are watching closely to find out.

by Sir HAROLD SPENCER JONES

(The Astronomer Royal)

OF the various planets in the solar system and their satellites, Mars is the only world, apart from our Earth, on which it seems at all possible that life of some sort might exist.

The questions whether there is life on Mars and, if so, what forms it might take, have often been discussed.

Mars is an extremely arid world. Much of it is desert, which gives the planet its ruddy colour. It has no oceans, lakes or rivers.

Water in some form is essential for life. But Mars is not completely devoid of moisture, for around each of its poles a white cap of snow or frost forms and grows as winter advances, shrinking and disappearing as winter gives place to summer. These caps are not more than a few inches thick; they cannot be compared with the thick polar ice-caps of the Earth.

Further evidence of moisture is provided by the clouds which from time to time partially obscure the surface features of Mars.

Other parts of the surface are greenish in colour. These greenish areas change their outline from one season to another, and have been interpreted as areas of vegetation. If that interpretation is correct, Mars is certainly not completely devoid of life.

### Struggle

The theory that Mars is inhabited by intelligent beings was strongly advocated by the American astronomer, Percival Lowell. He depicted the desert areas of Mars as crossed by a geometrical network of sharply defined markings, which he interpreted as artificial water channels or canals, constructed by the Martians to carry water from the melting polar caps for many hundreds of miles for purposes of irrigation.

He considered that they were engaged in a desperate struggle for existence on a world that was becoming increasingly arid.

But most other observers of Mars do not see the canals as Lowell saw them; they find them to be diffuse, ill-defined

and not perfectly straight. There has been much controversy about the true nature of these markings and no definite conclusions have been reached.

The sightings in recent years of unusual objects in the sky—the so-called flying saucers—have caused some people to conclude that they are visitors from another planet. Though there are very strong arguments against this interpretation of flying saucers, it has directed attention again to the possibility of some of the planets being inhabited.

The possibilities of life on Mars are discussed from the physiological aspect by Dr



What we see of Mars

Strughold\*, who is Professor of Aviation Medicine at the United States Air Force School of Aviation Medicine. He points out that the amount of oxygen on Mars does not exceed and may be much less than that in our atmosphere at an altitude of 100,000ft., or 3 1/2 times the height of Mt. Everest.

Some laboratory animals, tested in low-pressure chambers, can endure conditions which correspond to altitudes up to 30,000ft., but the greatest height at which they have been seen to make their homes is 14,000ft. For physiological reasons, human beings cannot draw oxygen into their lungs at heights above 82,000ft., even though the oxygen is there. At a height of 82,000ft. the pressure is so low that the bodily fluids begin to boil.

THE GREEN AND RED PLANET. By Dr Hubertus Strughold. Strughold and Jackson. 7s. 6d.

All the higher forms of life require a fairly high concentration of oxygen, which by its combustion in the body provides warmth and energy. Cold-blooded animals can exist at a lower concentration because they can go into a state of torpor, in which bodily activities are for a time largely suspended. On Mars oxygen is so deficient that a candle could not be lighted, nor is any fire possible. Dr Strughold concludes that no type of animal life, with the doubtful exception of the lowest types of cold-blooded creatures, can possibly exist there.

If there were animal life on Mars, it is not to be expected that it would be similar to any forms of life with which we are familiar. But the basic requirements for life, whatever form it may take, are the same. A sufficiency of oxygen is essential.

For vegetation to exist, there must be some carbon dioxide, and it is, in fact, present in the atmosphere of Mars in moderate amount. Under the action of sunlight, by the process known as photosynthesis, the carbon dioxide is broken up, the carbon being used to build up the plant cells and oxygen being produced.

### Cold Comfort

The conditions for photosynthesis on Mars are comparable with those on the Earth just under the snow-line of very high mountains. Only the lower orders of cellular plants, which are extremely resistant to cold and drought, could endure such extreme conditions. The plants which are the most highly resistant to drought and to great extremes of temperature are the lichens. They are the barren lava of extinct volcanoes. Next to them come the primitive mosses—the liverworts.

From a discussion of the physiological requirements of plants, Dr Strughold concluded that the only types of plant life that could exist on Mars are the lichens and dry mosses. This is in agreement with the conclusion that astronomers had reached from other considerations.

These conclusions are cold comfort to those who like to think of Martians beings who have come in their flying saucers to have a look at us. But in my opinion there is no escape from them. Mars would be an uncomfortable and hostile world to visit.

## Once upon a time a poor clerk had two daughters...

**A NEW FAIRY-TALE ENDS  
HAPPILY FOR THE GIRLS  
BUT GRIMLY FOR A LAND  
TORN BY FEAR AND HATE**

BOMBAY. PREMIER deposed and put under house arrest; a country placed under "emergency rule"; race riots and mass arrests—and at the back of it a fairy-tale that explains so much of what is happening in strife-torn East Pakistan.

That is what I have found in my journeyings through the Indian sub-continent.

I came across the fairy-tale that is like a theme song to the drama now being played out, in—of all places—the secret minutes of a Cabinet meeting.

It starts with a clerk called Yusuf, who, in the true fairy-tale tradition, had two daughters whom he was having the greatest difficulty in marrying off.

The civil service department he was working in decided to transfer him. And that would have made the task of finding suitors even more difficult.

So Yusuf appealed to his 80-year-old great-uncle. Great-uncle Fazlul Haq was a powerful figure. He was the new Premier of East Pakistan, heading a Nationalist Government.

Great-uncle Haq acted swiftly. He sent a note to the Minister of Health about Yusuf. "I shall be grateful," he said, "if you will kindly have the transfer cancelled."

Fazlul Haq explained to me later—by then he was under arrest in his own home, with police camped in his garden and in his front hall—"I had to help the poor fellow. It was iniquitous. He had just found suitors for his invalid daughters."

### DENOUNCED

BUT the fairy godmother act started something. The question, following a channel established by his British predecessors, duly reached a permanent official heading East Pakistan's Ministry of Health.

The official denounced what he considered a gross example of ministerial favouritism. He fired in a fierce minute—faithfully entered in the Cabinet file—protesting at "the Premier's dangerous interference with normal procedure in personnel matters." (Oh yes, it was most perfect Whitehallese.)

His protest went to the Premier. He got even angrier and demanded: (1) That the transfer of his relative be cancelled without further delay; (2) That the offending official be dismissed the service for "insubordination and insolence."

There was a full Cabinet meeting, duly noted in the files which were shown to me by the Cabinet secretary. And a compromise was reached. The official stayed where he was. So did Yusuf.

So in one way the fairy-tale ended happily—for Yusuf has succeeded in finding husbands for his daughters.

But he has also found himself in gaol along with 1,150 others, and the fairy godmother is no longer Premier.

Yes, there are lessons to be learned from the tale of Yusuf and his two daughters.

First is the assumption of Indian and Pakistan politicians alike that acquisition of office not only entitles them to feather their own nests but to help friends and relatives.

You can imagine the kind of administration this produces in a country like India, where, outside agriculture, the majority of people employed are in some kind of State or communal employment; where there is vast unemployment, particularly among the millions of half-educated graduates of universities and high schools; where Socialist methods of economic control put terrifying com-

Not a Briton—oh dear no. He came from WEST Pakistan.

This is divided from East Pakistan by well over 1,500 miles of Indian territory. It has no linguistic or natural economic links with East Pakistan.

But because, like East Pakistan, it is predominantly inhabited by Muslims, the Pakistanis were federated by Britain's Socialist planners in 1947.

So India was divided into three parts, each mutually hostile to the other.

### BEST JOBS

IN the view of Haq and the vast mass of the Bengali population these "foreigners," sent to East Pakistan since the "liberation" by Pakistan's Central Federal Government in Karachi, have come to form a thin upper crust of rulers.

Between them they have come to control all the best jobs, all the best bargains, all the best import and export licences.

The anger of East Pakistan against West Pakistan, brilliantly exploited by Communist agitators, led to the race riots of April and May in which more than a thousand people were killed, factories burned and looted, and millions of pounds worth of damage caused.

It has forced the Central Government to proclaim emergency rule there. Tough soldier General Iskander Mirza was only just in time to prevent the whole of this strategically vital area from passing into Communist anarchy.

It was when Mirza began to make mass arrests that Yusuf was caught in the net.

### PROFITEERS

WHAT worries me is not so much the tale of Yusuf as the fact that this same racial and tribal resentment at rule by "foreigners" is being fanned into militancy in every part of India I have visited.

Everywhere there is agitation for a new carve-up of India on linguistic lines.

And it is all building up new ambitions, new opportunities for maladministration, corruption, and favouritism.

Yes, the Communists are the true profiteers of this tragic mistake made by Britain's Socialist Government when it started on the road of partition and sub-division. The real troubles of East Pakistan and the rest of India are only just beginning. The fairy-tale has become a grim drama.

(London Express Service)

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by OSBERT LANCASTER



and I suppose as a country member he'll get away with paying half the usual subscription!















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## NOTICE

THE HONGKONG AND  
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CORPORATION

Notice is hereby given that  
an Interim Dividend of  
£2. 0. 0. per share (nett,  
after deduction of Hong  
Kong Corporation Profits  
Tax) has been declared in  
respect of the year ending 31st  
December, 1954 at the rate of  
1/2.27/82d. per Dollar.

This Dividend will be pay-  
able on or after Monday, 9th  
August at the Offices of  
the Corporation, where Share-  
holders are requested to apply  
for Warrants.

THE REGISTER OF  
SHARES of the Corporation  
will be closed from Friday,  
23rd July to Saturday, 7th  
August, 1954 (both days  
inclusive) during which  
period no transfer of Shares  
can be registered.

By Order of the Board  
of Directors,  
MICHAEL W. TURNER,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1954.

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## WORLD CRUISE SHIP SHARES TUG'S NAME

A mission ship, a tug and two yachts will  
share the name the Queen is to give to a new  
round-the-world liner—Southern Cross.

## The Bowler And The Cost Of Living

Pity the poor Belgians who  
can no longer count their bowler  
hats as part of their cost of  
living.

Their Government has taken  
the bowler off the list of out-  
of-fashion but the men of Bri-  
tain can still wear what they  
like, knowing that Whitehall  
officials will count the cost  
when working out the monthly  
price index.

The experts keep in touch  
with 1,000 shops to get the  
prices of things that people wear.  
They leave it to the shopkeeper  
to decide which kind of clothing  
is most popular among his  
customers.

For men's headgear, the  
choice is wide open. As far as  
the experts are concerned it can  
be "hat, wool, felt, or cap."

So the hatter in the City is  
most likely to get in the  
current price of bowlers—his  
selling line. The latter  
number is more likely to quote  
the prices of his caps.

There's freedom for you!

The most unusual feature of  
the new liner, which is being  
built for the Shaw Savill line,  
will not be seen by the Queen  
when she names the ship in  
Belfast on August 17.

The single funnel, which is  
to be aft, like that of a tanker,  
will not be in place.

The design gives passengers  
more clear recreation space.  
The 1,200 passengers will share  
43,000 square feet of deck  
space.

On her four-times-a-year  
round-the-world voyages, the  
Southern Cross is to sail as a  
"passenger-only" ship.

The decision against carrying  
cargo was made to avoid  
delays in loading and unload-  
ing at ports on the other side  
of the world.

It was in a Shaw-Savill ship  
—the Gothic—that the Queen  
toured the Commonwealth.

## West German Shipyards Stride Ahead

THE West Germans are now  
building nearly as many  
ships for "export" as for  
themselves.

Four years ago the Germans  
were building only 4.4 per cent  
of world shipping. Today, their  
production is more than 10 per  
cent, and they are in second  
place behind Britain as a ship-  
building nation.

In five years, production has  
jumped from 14,000 tons to  
700,000 tons.

Eleven ships sold to foreign  
purchasers from German yards  
in March had a greater total  
tonnage than the 19 which went  
into service for the Germans  
themselves.

The number of employees in  
German yards is increasing at  
the rate of 1,000 a month.

## 7,000 Priests & Nuns Executed During Spanish Civil War

Madrid, July 15.

Between 6,900 and 7,000 priests, nuns and  
student-priests were executed in Republican Spain  
during the civil war, according to the first official  
reference book issued by the Catholic Church since  
1936.

The figure generally accepted to the present  
had been 7,287 but the reference book explains  
that this is a little too high owing to some priests  
having been included who were killed while acting  
as chaplains in the front line or who died from  
natural causes during the civil war.

The new reference book, issued by the Church  
under the title "Guia de la Iglesia en Espana" (Guide  
to the Church in Spain), records that Madrid was the  
diocese where most clergy were shot. In Madrid, 349  
members of the diocesan clergy were shot, in addition  
to an unspecified number of priests belonging to orders  
and some nuns.

The Tortosa diocese was  
second with 297 diocesan clergy  
killed and Valencia third with  
284.

The number of nuns shot in  
Republican Spain is given as  
283.

The number of the diocesan  
clergy is less now than before  
the civil war, the book says.  
There are today 21,907 secular  
(non-order) priests in Spain as  
against 29,902 in 1936, and  
34,420 in 1920.

Priests belonging to orders  
now total 7,445 as against 6,267  
in 1936. Nuns have increased  
considerably in numbers. There  
are now 62,561 nuns compared  
with 48,924 in 1936 and 44,145  
in 1925.

## MORE NEW PRIESTS

More new priests are taking  
orders, too. In 1953, 996 new  
priests were ordained, as against  
390 in 1945 and 595 in 1920.

The book records Spain as  
being third in the number of  
Catholic churches among the  
nations of Europe. Italy is  
given as having 83,986 churches,  
France as having 43,866 and  
Spain 41,363 churches.

Spain has, however, a con-  
siderably smaller population  
than either Italy or France.

Spain comes second in the  
number of Catholic schools.  
France having 11,280 Catholic  
schools, Spain 4,844 and Italy  
3,241.

The book also records that the  
Rota Court, a court maintained  
in Madrid by the Vatican to  
deal with the matrimonial  
difficulties of Spaniards, in 1932  
conceded four annulments of  
marriages and 13 permanent  
separations.

The number of Protestant  
chapels in Spain is given as 202.  
The list of these is accompanied  
by the following comment: "The  
Protestant sects have carried on  
an intense campaign of propa-  
ganda in recent years. In  
general, this activity is encour-  
aged and subsidised from  
abroad."

In September 1953, Protestant  
sources described the number of  
Protestants in Spain as about  
30,000. This number seems to be  
exaggerated. But if we admit  
this number hypothetically, it  
shows the intensity and the  
artificial nature of the efforts to  
secure conversions. For this  
would suppose that each of the  
202 chapels has an average of  
144 Protestant worshippers.

"The Catholic churches in  
Spain have an average of 680  
worshippers."

"So we see that the Protestant  
chapels are not meant to cater  
for the present but to prepare  
for future needs, which means  
securing converts."—China Mail  
Special.

## LONDON SHORT OF FIREMEN

London, July 15.  
Fire appliances with insufficient  
crews are being sent to out-  
breaks in London, states a re-  
port by the House of Commons  
Select Committee on Estimates.  
Other appliances are not manned  
because of shortage of firemen.

The report recommends that  
schemes should be considered to  
combine two or more areas under  
a joint authority and so econo-  
mise in headquarter staffs.

It also recommends that risk  
categories, standards of cover  
and the service areas should be  
reviewed. Reviews should  
follow every five years and  
should take account of fire-  
fighting resources of Govern-  
ment departments and private  
businesses. Authorities should  
be told of all new premises and  
industrial processes with special  
fire risks.

The estimated cost of the fire  
services last year was nearly  
£20 million, of which about  
one-quarter was borne by the  
Exchequer.

## UNDER STRENGTH

The strength of the London  
Fire Brigade is down to 2,119  
although the authorised  
establishment is 2,440. In  
evidence, Mr H. M. Smith, Chief  
Inspector of Fire Brigades, said  
he was perturbed to see ap-  
pliances turning out with  
fewer than five men. The pre-  
war average was between six  
and eight.

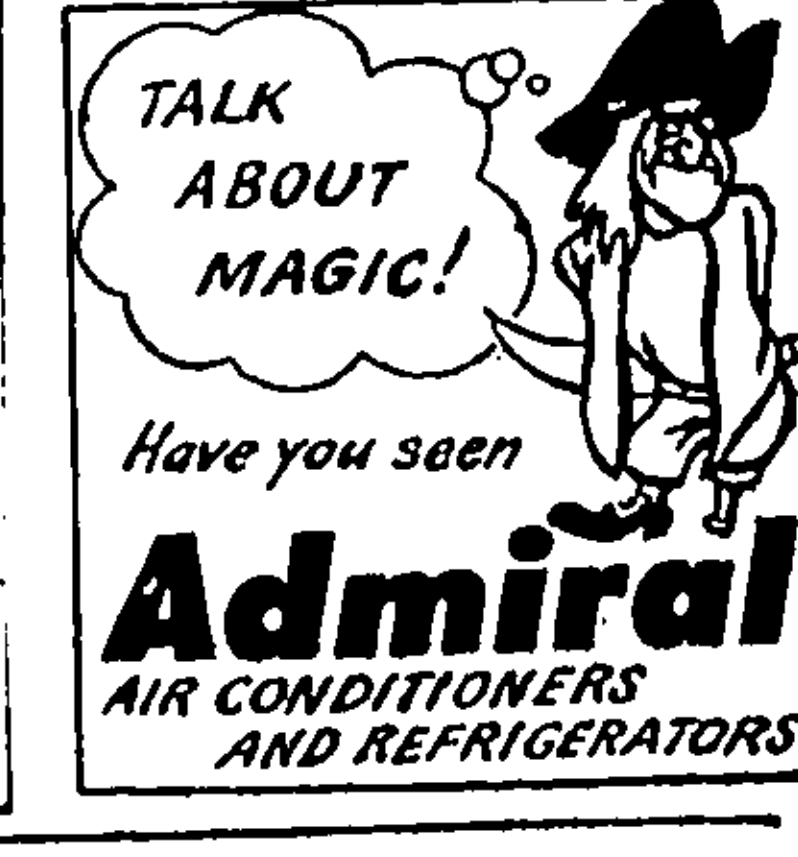
"I feel that with the high  
fire risk in London, fire ap-  
pliances should not go to fires  
undermanned. I could not  
consider at the moment London  
Fire Brigade 100 per cent  
efficient."

The Committee considers that  
the London Fire Brigade demon-  
strates how a well-organised  
brigade can, by efficient manage-  
ment and continuous adoption of  
new equipment, meet substan-  
tially increased call with a  
smaller force than was imposed  
by shortage of staff.

Every effort should be made  
to reduce the heavy and in-  
creasing annual expenditure on  
the maintenance of the Fire  
Service College at Wotton House,  
near, Dorking, says the report.  
The estimated cost last year was  
£65,000. Sixty students were  
accommodated and the current  
cost was £24 2s a week for each

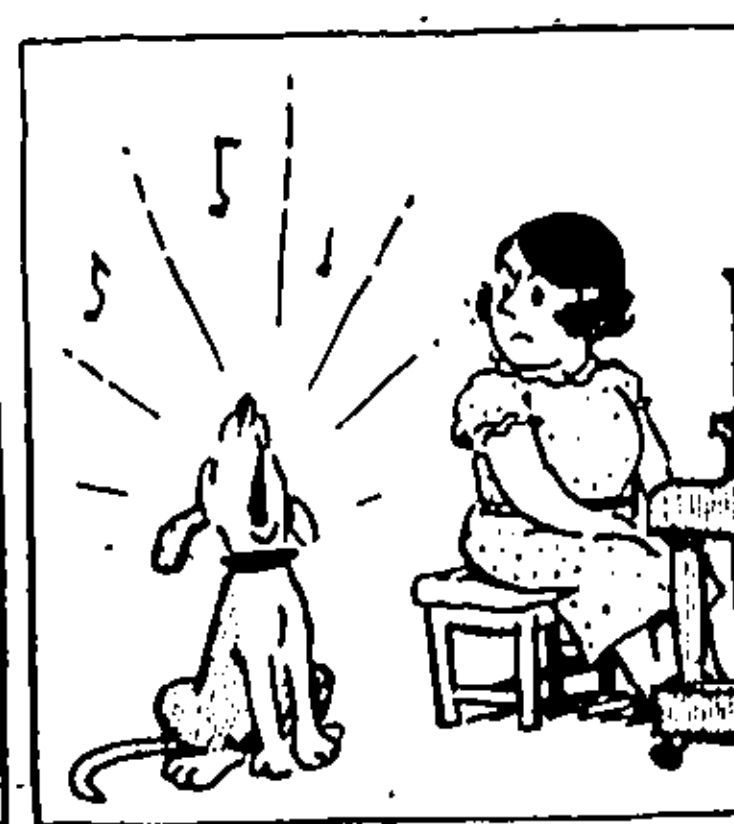
## MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



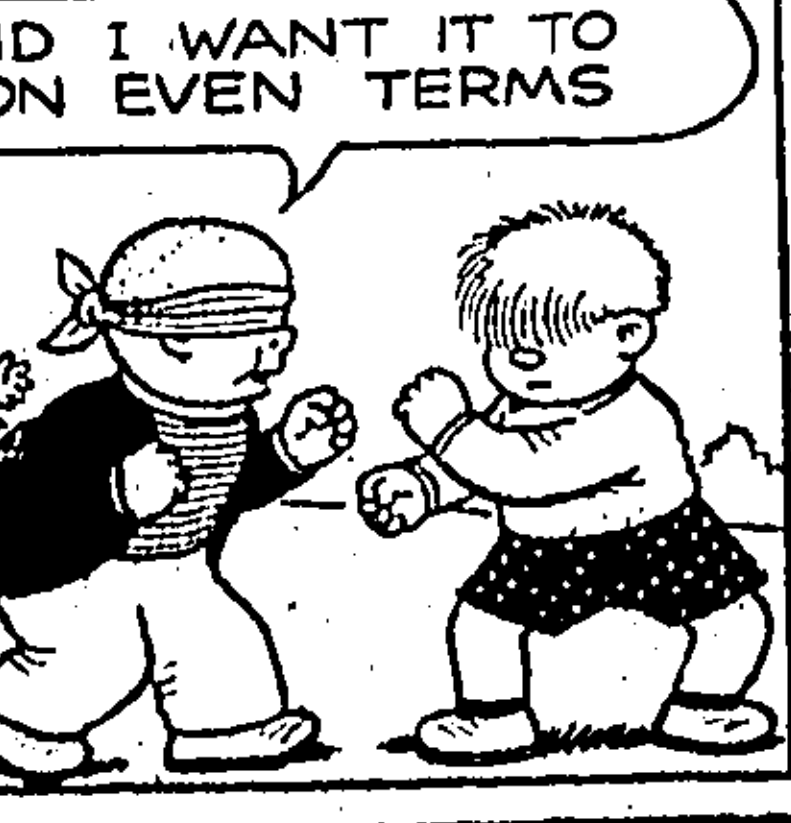
## FERD'NAND

By Mik



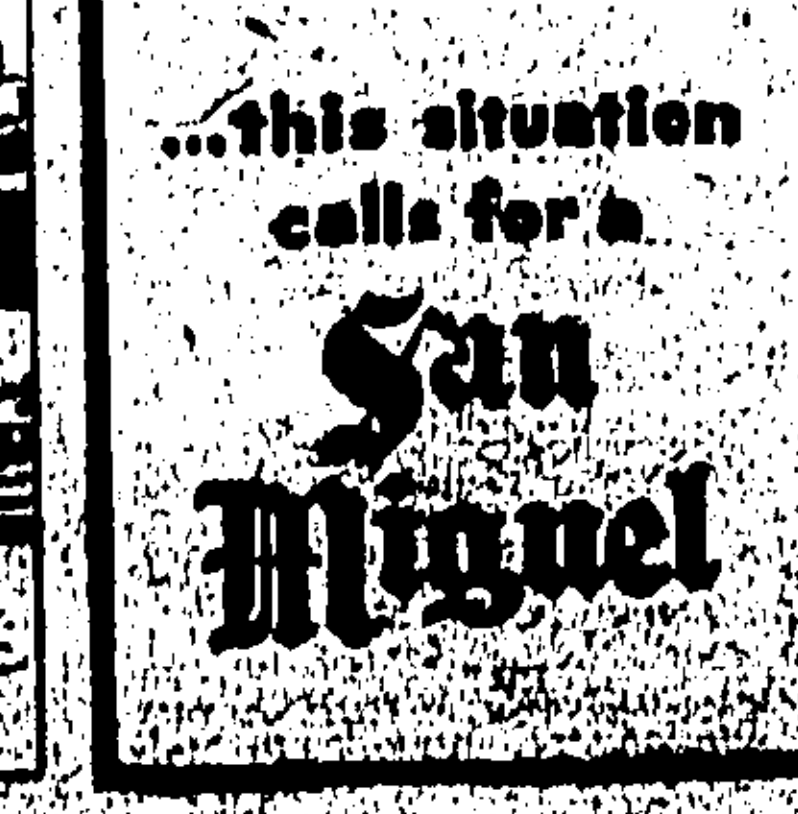
## NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



## JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



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On Berth July 19  
Sails July 21 for Pusan.

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Arrives July 23 from Singapore.  
Sails July 23 for Kobe, Yokohama,  
Shimizu, Nagoya & Osaka.

## "LENEVERETT"

Arrives July 28 from Manila.  
Sails July 29 for Singapore, Penang,  
Rangoon, Chittagong &  
Calcutta.

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China, Siam, Malaya, Colombo, Bombay,  
Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

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Arrives July 24 from Japan.  
Sails July 25 for Singapore, Port Swetten-  
ham, Colombo, Bombay,  
Karachi, Khorramshahr,  
Basrah, Kuwait & Bahrain.

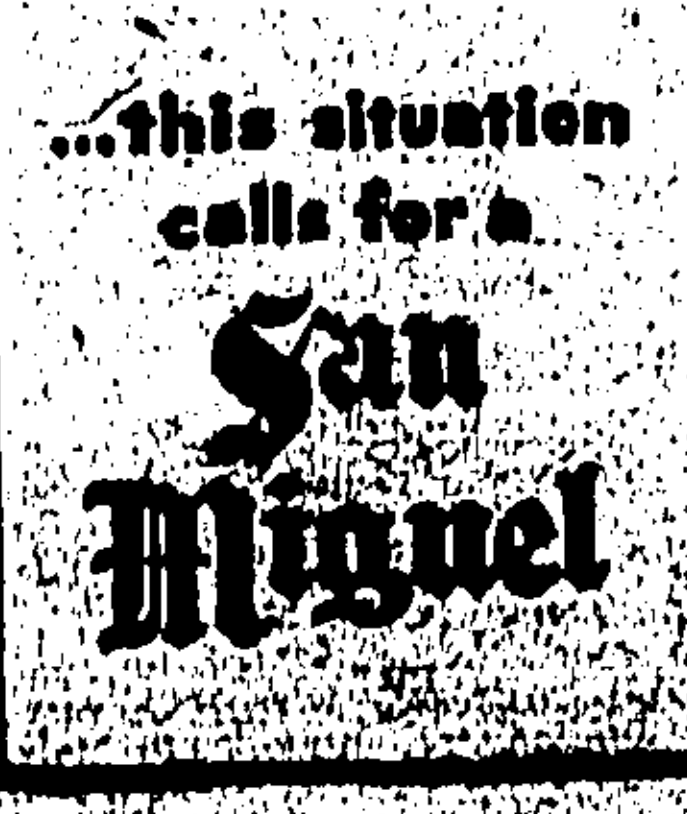
## "THAI"

Arrives Aug. 2 from Manila.  
Sails Aug. 2 for Pusan, Kobe &  
Yokohama.

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# CHINA MAIL

Page 10

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1954.

**SHEAFFER'S**  
NEW  
CLICKER  
BALLPOINT  
PEN  
WITH  
RUBY  
SLIP  
Available at  
All Good Stores

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

## End Of The Shift

THE shop was a woman's shop, small, intimate, all done in soft lights, pastel shades, and carpets of soft heavy pile that all footsteps became secrets.

Up the stairs from the ground floor of this shop near Piccadilly Circus one of its buyers walked — a trim, slim, middle-aged woman with a sharp mind and a quick eye.

Down the stairs ambled a plump man with a lick of greying hair across his shiny forehead, wearing a blue jacket over his boiler suit.

From under the jacket protruded what the buyer instantly recognised as a woman's housecoat that had been on display in the shop a few minutes earlier.

"STOP HIM!" the buyer called.

"Why do you not have a parcel for that?" the buyer demanded, picking the English words carefully.

"Don't worry," the man said. He pushed the buyer aside and hurried down the stairs.

The buyer recovered her balance and followed. She reached the street door just in time to see the man walk into the arms of the shop's proprietor.

"Stop him!" she cried. The policeman had.

The police were called. The man in the boiler-suit, whose name turned out to be William, was arrested.

AFTER MID-DAY

AT Bow Street, when William was charged with stealing the housecoat, he said to Mr. William Reece, the magistrate: "Well, this puts me in what you might call a dilemma. I was drunk, see."

"Not guilty," said the magistrate. "Evidence, please."

The buyer went into the witness-box and told her story. She was followed by the policeman who had arrested William.

"What sort of condition would you say I was in when you arrested me?" William asked the officer.

"You had been drinking," the policeman answered non-committally.

William went into the witness-box. "Listen," he began. "The day this happened, we'd finished shift-work at midday in the East End, and me mates and me went drinking there."

"I DON'T REMEMBER"

"A took me to a West End club, and they tell me I left there at 5 o'clock. I don't remember nothing."

"But I'll tell you this. Since then I've been to have a look at that shop I'm supposed to have stolen from."

"And it's not the sort of shop any chap in his right senses would go into. It's a women's shop — all underwear and things. I must have been drunk if I went in there."

"Putting the housecoat under your jacket, that was not the action of a drunken man," said the magistrate. "I'm satisfied about this."

"Anything known?" asked Mr. Reece. There was. Plenty.

There were 10 previous convictions against William. But since he had come out of prison last, in 1952, he had worked steadily to provide for his wife and two boys, and had made good headway in his job.

MAKING GOOD

HIS wife asked to speak now and said: "Please, sir, give him a chance. I promise he'll go straight now."

The magistrate turned to William. "What impresses me," he said, "is that you have tried to make good, and that isn't always easy with a bad record. I shall discharge you conditionally."

William and his wife left the court a little later, arm-in-arm. They were too engrossed with each other and their good fortune to notice, as they passed, the questioning glances of a group who had been concerned with the prosecution.

Bevanites Ask:

'Who Was The Blundering Ass?'

London, July 15.

Tribune weekly journal of the Left-wing Bevanite group, today demanded to know who was responsible for arranging Princess Margaret's three-day visit to review British forces in Germany.

Tribune said Dr. Konrad Adenauer, West German Chancellor, was able to turn the whole affair "into something indistinguishable from a political demonstration."

Tribune said it must have been known weeks ago that critical discussions about the European Defence Community would be taking place in Paris throughout mid-July. Yet this moment was chosen to push the Royal family into politics.

Tribune demanded: "Who was the blundering ass who did it? Who gave the advice? Who fixed the date? and which of Her Majesty's Ministers gave his approval? or was the whole Cabinet responsible for the folly?"

"If Churchill wants to acclaim Adenauer as the greatest German statesman since Bismarck, let him. But let him have Princess Margaret out of it."

"For all we know, she may have wiser views of her own." —China Mail Special.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government has recognised Monsieur Robert Vasson as Consul for Belgium, provisionally and pending instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies. It was announced in the Government Gazette today.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government has appointed a committee to examine the present system of liquor licensing in the Colony.

The following is the membership: The Hon. the Secretary for Chinese Affairs (Chairman), the Hon. M. W. Lo, the Hon. K. K. Chan, Mr. D. Black, the Commissioner of Police or his deputy.

The terms of reference of the committee are to consider and make recommendations to Government for the amendment of the procedure, conditions and fees laid down in the Dutiable Commodities Ordinance and the Regulations made thereunder in regard to the licensing of public houses, hotels and restaurants for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Guilty Of Fraudulent Conversion

Tsang Tong, 28-year-old manager of the Urban Service Department, convicted of fraudulent conversion, was cautioned and bound over in the sum of \$50 for one year by Mr. Lawrence Leong at Central this morning.

Out of the 27 bags of cement entrusted to him by Health Inspector Tam Ping-kwan for the purpose of building a new laboratory at Tin Hau Temple Road, the defendant was alleged to have fraudulently converted one bag of the cement valued at \$10 to his own use on July 12.

The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government has appointed the Director of Public Works to be Vice Chairman of the Hongkong Housing Authority. It was notified in the Government Gazette today.

## Woman Poured Acid Over Man Who Jilted Her

3 Years For 'Horrible Crime'

Having been refused marriage by the man she had loved for seven years and who had actually promised to marry her, a woman, Yip Yuk-ching 25, deliberately poured a quantity of sulphuric acid over him one morning and disfigured his face.

Pleading guilty to throwing corrosive acid before Mr Justice J. R. Gregg, Puisne Judge, at the Criminal Sessions this morning the young woman was sentenced to three years.

The Judge remarked that the accused might have committed the offence through jealousy but that did not excuse the premeditation of the crime which could only be described as a most horrible one.

The complainant, Cheuk Leung-kwai, appeared in court with a large white bandage over his forehead and red patches all over his face.

Mr W. A. Blair-Kerr, Senior Crown Counsel, said the complainant had been very severely burned. He had burn marks over his face, neck, the front of his chest, a part of the upper limbs and over both thighs. He was still receiving treatment in the Hospital and would undergo a number of skin-graft operations. However, there was no doubt he would be permanently disfigured.

HE PROPOSED

The accused, when arrested, told the Police in a statement that she had been in love with the complainant for seven years. Last year, he proposed to marry her. However, he broke his promise later and wanted to marry another girl because the accused was too weak.

She said he had tried to explain to complainant but he would not listen to her. He also indicated that the other girl would kill herself if he did not marry her.

Knowing that complainant wanted her to die, the accused continued in her statement, she decided to take revenge and in February, she bought a quantity of acid and poured it over him while he was asleep. "He was really unfaithful to me. I threw acid on him and wanted to spoil his look."

Mr Blair-Kerr said accused had certainly achieved her purpose.

TAKEN ADVANTAGE

In mitigation, Mr Patrick Yu (instructed by Mr F. W. Ko, of Messrs Lau, Chan and Ko), who represented the accused, reiterated what accused had told the Police, and said complainant and accused had been very intimate to each other. The complainant, he said, had probably taken advantage of her and then decided not to marry her.

Mr Yu asked the Court, in passing sentence, to take into consideration the accused's age. The seven best years of her life had been lost as a result

of her association with the man and she would probably lose a few more years in prison, he said.

Official Appointments Gazetted

H. E. the Officer Administering the Government has appointed Mr W. Miller, to be a Technical Instructor on probation. It was announced in the Government Gazette this morning.

It was also announced that Mr D. R. W. Alexander was appointed as Assistant to the Social Welfare Officer, and concurrently to be an Assistant to the Secretary for the Chinese Affairs, and also a Member of the Port Welfare Committee.

Other gazetted appointments announced were: Mr Liang Salwa (as Senior Education Officer), Mr H. J. Cruikwell as a Member of the British Universities Selection Committee, the Hon. Lawrence Kadoorie, as an Unofficial Member of the Executive Council during the absence from the Colony of the Hon. Leo D'Almada e Castro; Mr A. J. Schouten, ASP, as Honorary Aide-de-camp; Mr A. Leung to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police; Mr M. Heenan to act as Attorney-General.

The following to be Members of the Standing Committee Technical Education and Vocational Training: Mrs. M. Allison, Miss P. Chan, Messrs I. B. Trevor, V. V. W. Fretwell, J. Finnie, C. D. Sillas, U. Tat-chee, Hon. Man-wai, W. S. T. Lowry, Ho Lu-kwong, Lam Chik-suen, The Director of Education or his representative; Mr K. B. Baker during the absence of Mr J. C. Brown.

Examination Of HK Liquor Licensing

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government has appointed a committee to examine the present system of liquor licensing in the Colony.

The following is the membership: The Hon. the Secretary for Chinese Affairs (Chairman), the Hon. M. W. Lo, the Hon. K. K. Chan, Mr. D. Black, the Commissioner of Police or his deputy.

The terms of reference of the committee are to consider and make recommendations to Government for the amendment of the procedure, conditions and fees laid down in the Dutiable Commodities Ordinance and the Regulations made thereunder in regard to the licensing of public houses, hotels and restaurants for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Wrote Threatening Letters Given 2 Years' Gaol

Pleading guilty to three charges of uttering letters demanding money with menaces, Au Ying 45, a carpenter, was sentenced to two years' gaol by Mr Justice J. R. Gregg, Puisne Judge, at the Criminal Sessions this morning.

In mitigation, Au said he had been recently unemployed and was compelled to commit the offence to get money to support his family.

Mr W. A. Blair-Kerr, Senior Crown Counsel, said the accused had indulged in writing threatening letters to various firms in Kowloon and demanding sums varying from \$50 to \$2,000. In these letters, he threatened that if his money was not forthcoming, the people of these firms would be treated with a knife and no mercy would be shown. Reports were made to the Police who eventually arrested the accused during a raid.

Au had no previous conviction.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"I don't see why you work so hard, Uncle Henry! Dad says the government gives all the money he pays in taxes to farmers!"

## Court Hearing Adjourned After Man's Sudden Death

The sudden death "in strange circumstances" this morning of a principal affiant in a legal dispute over the Ma On Shan iron mines resulted in an adjournment of a court hearing.

The Mutual Trust Co. of Holland House, otherwise known as the Mutual Trading Co.; and two of its partners, Yue Wing-kam and Wong Cho-choy, defendants in an action brought by the South China Iron Smelters Ltd. of 7 Queen's Road Central, were to apply to Mr Justice Reynolds in the Supreme Court this morning for the action to be set aside or otherwise stayed.

However, when the Court assembled, Mr Brook Bernachi (instructed by Mr P. D. d'Almada Remedios), Counsel for the defendants, announced that Mr Fan Tin-yu, alias T. R. Fan, merchant, and a Director of the plaintiff firm, who was his principal affiant was found dead at home this morning.

Mr Fan was in his chambers up to 7.30 p.m. yesterday concerning an affidavit filed by the plaintiffs, said Counsel.

The circumstances of Mr Fan's unexpected death were "sufficiently strange" to justify his asking for an adjournment both to consider the position of his clients, the defendants, and to enquire into the surrounding circumstances, said Mr Bernachi. He also asked leave to file further affidavits within seven days and liberty to apply in chambers for further adjournments if required.

NO OBJECTION

Mr V. J. D'Alton, who with Miss B. K. Beattie, Counsel instructed by Mr P. A. L. Vico, appeared for the plaintiffs, raised no objection to Mr Bernachi's requests but asked for leave to file affidavits in reply if necessary.

Mr Justice Reynolds adjourned hearing of the Defence application to set aside the action till July 29 at 10 a.m. and gave leave to both Mr Bernachi and Mr D'Alton to file further affidavits if necessary and liberty to apply.

The action which the defendants want set aside is a claim by the South China Iron Smelters for a declaration that several agreements between them and the defendants regarding the leasing and operating of the Ma On Shan Mining Lot No. 2 were terminated and were null and void; for an account from the defendants of monies in respect of the mine; and for an injunction to restrain the defendants from further trespassing on the mining lot.

5 Years' Gaol For Village Nuisance

A young villager, who set fire to a heap of straw and stole money from huts as the villagers tried to put out the fire, was sentenced to five years' gaol by Mr Justice J. R. Gregg, Puisne Judge, at the Criminal Sessions this morning.

The accused, Wong Sheung-chol, 26, faced four charges of setting fires to straw and two of larceny in dwelling. He had three previous convictions for larceny and had been sentenced to a total of 18 months in prison.

Mr W. A. Blair-Kerr, Senior Crown Counsel, told the Court Wong had indulged in a rather mean course of conduct in the villages in the New Territories and had been treated as a nuisance by his fellow villagers.

Towards the end of May, the accused went around in the village setting fires to heaps of straw and after he had got every one on the run to extinguish the fires, he broke into huts and stole cash and valuables.

He was caught on May 27, while taking \$218 from a drawer in a hut. The total damage to the straw amounted to \$350 and the property he had stolen was valued at about \$400.

In mitigation, accused said his mother had been sick and he was unable to raise money for his medical expenses.

Radio Hongkong

6 Time Signal and Programme Summary 6.30, "Jenny at School" by Anthony Buckenham, No. 5: "Jenny and the Secret Red" (BBC), 6.30, "Country by Radio" — Lesson 46, Prepared by S. K. Lee, adapted by David Gray and Lee Wei-ler (Recorded), 6.45, "Miles (Piano) with Stephen Scott" (BBC), 7.15, "A Song of the Week" (BBC), 7.30, "The Week in Music" (BBC), 7.45, "The Week in News" (BBC), 8.00, "The Week in Sport" (BBC), 8.15, "The Week in Literature" (BBC), 8.30, "The Week in Art" (BBC), 8.45, "The Week in Science" (BBC), 9.00, "The Week in History" (BBC), 9.15, "The Week in Geography" (BBC), 9.30, "The Week in Politics" (BBC), 9.45, "The Week in Economics" (BBC), 10.00, "The Week in Social Science" (BBC), 10.15, "The Week in Law" (BBC), 10.30, "The Week in Medicine" (BBC), 10.45, "The Week in Agriculture" (BBC), 11.00, "The Week in Industry" (BBC), 11.15, "The Week in Commerce" (BBC), 11.30, "The Week in Transport" (BBC), 11.45, "The Week in Communication" (BBC), 12.00, "The Week in Education" (BBC), 12.15, "The Week in Religion" (BBC), 12.30, "The Week in Culture" (BBC), 12.45, "The Week in Entertainment" (BBC), 1.00, "The Week in Sports" (BBC), 1.15, "The Week in 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